The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XV. Friday Evening, September 26, 1800. No. 7

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

Juſt received and opening for ſale by

William Woods & Co.

At their Store oppoſite the Market Houſe, a general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon.

Pittſburgh, September 17, 1800.

PERSONS indebted to the ſubſcriber will pleaſe to take notice, that on the 1ſt of October next he will put his books into the hands of Adamſon Tannehill, Eſq. with the view of forcing a collection of all accounts due thereon. This arrangement he had no idea of at the time he ſold his goods on the uſual credit, and is what he would wiſh by all poſſible means to [illegible], but to kept out of his money from one to two years does not comport with his buſineſs. Therefore, he preſumes, they will not conſider his conduct reprehenſible for being obliged to add coſts to their debts.

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittſburgh, September 18, 1800.

A Hint for Auditors.

ALLOW the plaintiff his whole bill whether right or wrong, take no notice of witneſſes except in the plaintiff's favour, be guided by neither law nor juſtice, reſpect no contracts between the plaintiff and defendant, whether fulfilled by the plaintiff or not, trample under foot any damages done by the plaintiff to the defendant in horſes, time, tools, &c.

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The ſubſcriber returns his hearty thanks to William Anderſon, John Reed, and James Rat[illegible], for ſettling the account between John [illegible], plaintiff, and him [illegible] defendant.

THOMAS GRAY.

Pittſburgh, September 16, 1800.

PITTSBURGH RACES.

WILL be run for on Wedneſday the 15th of October next, over the courſe in Pittſ[illegible] a PURSE of SIXTY DOLLARS, two [illegible] gelding, agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club.

On Thurſday, a PURSE of FORTY DOLLARS, [illegible] heats, catch weight, free as [illegible].

On Friday, a SWEEPSTAKE, one mile [illegible] catch weight, free as above—the winning horſe of each day only excepted.

Not leſs than three horſes to ſtart each day.

September 18, 1800.

AARON HACKNEY and BENJAMIN ALEXANDER, reſiding about two miles from the center of Mercer County, near Stokeley's, have procured drafts of the Fourth and Fifth Donation Diſtricts, will ſhew [illegible] on eaſy terms to thoſe who apply.

September 18, 1800.

John Wolf,

HAS built a Griſt Mill on Big Beaver, about four miles from the Ohio river. Merchants [illegible] others deſirous of having flour made for the New Orleans market, &c. by furniſhing him with [illegible] may have it manufactured in the beſt manner, and at any time of the year, as his [illegible] always a plentiful ſupply of water, and [illegible] reaſonable terms as at any other Mill in [illegible] Weſtern Country.

[illegible] of the Beaver, Sept. 16, 1800.

[illegible] to the plantation of the

[illegible] living within one mile of the Ohio [illegible] oppoſite Crow's Iſland, a Bay MARE [illegible] ſucking COLT. The Mare is about 14 [illegible] high, 8 years old, has no brand, a ſmall [illegible] mark, and ſome white ſpots on her ſide. [illegible] of the ſame colour as the Mare.—[illegible] is deſired to come, prove property, [illegible] and take them away.

JOHN BRUNTON.

[illegible] 17, 1800.

War Department,

Auguſt 4, 1800.

[illegible] commanding officers of corps, detachments, poſts, garriſons, and recruiting parties belonging to the military eſtabliſhment of [illegible] are to report to, and receive [illegible] Brigadier General WILKINSON, in [illegible] Waſhington; and all officers on furlough [illegible] themſelves to the ſame with all poſſible diſpatch.

SAMUEL DEXTER,
Secretary of War.

[illegible] within the United States who [illegible] for propoſals for contract[illegible] of March laſt are requeſted to inſert [illegible] papers, once a week for two

GENERAL ELECTION.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of the Counties of Allegheny Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Venango, Crawford Warren, and Erie, that an ELECTION will be held at the Court Houſe in the Borough of Pittſburgh, and at the ſeveral Election Diſtricts within ſaid Counties, on TUESDAY the 14 day of October next, for the purpoſe of electing, by thoſe legally qualified to elect,

One perſon to repreſent the Diſtrict conſiſting of ſaid Counties and the Counties of Waſhington and Green, in the Congreſs of the United States.

One perſon to repreſent ſaid Diſtrict in the Senate of this State, and

Two perſons to repreſent the ſaid Counties of Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Venango, Crawford, Warren, and Erie, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this State.

And the inhabitants of the ſaid Counties of Allegheny, Beaver, and Butler are alſo deſired to take NOTICE, that an Election will be held at the reſpective Election Diſtricts in ſaid Counties on the ſaid 14th day of October next, to elect,

One County Commiſſioner for Allegheny County, and

One Coroner for ſaid County.

Given under my hand this 10th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twenty fifth.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff of Allegheny County.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *William Caldwell*, deceaſed, by bond, note or book account, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid *William Caldwell*, are requeſted to produce them properly authenticated to JEREMIAH BARKER, Eſq. in Pittſburgh.

DAVID WATSON, Adminiſtrator.

September 11, 1800.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away on Saturday the 30th of Auguſt, from the plantation of the ſubſcriber [illegible] with a white face and white ſpot on his rump, remarkably large horns—the other a red and white, a red ſpot on his left ſhoulder, his left ear cropt, and ſlit through both parts. Whoever will take up ſaid Oxen and inform the ſubſcriber ſo that he may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

September 10, 1800

Notice is hereby given,

THAT *there will be expoſed to Public Sale, by the ſubſcriber, at his houſe in the Public Squares in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Thurſday the 25th inſtant, and continue until all the following articles are ſold, viz.*

Four pair of Blackſmith Bellows, three of which are new; Two Viſes, and other Tools; one compleat Rifle Gun; Ladies and Gentlemens' Saddles; a Watch; One Cow and ſome young Cattle.

Six months credit will be given. Security will be required.

GEORGE M'CUNNEGLE.

September 10, 1800.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

Have juſt received, and are now opening a neat and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ſuitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they offer for ſale on reaſonable terms.

They ſtill continue to keep, as uſual, an elegant aſſortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

which are warranted good.

Pittſburgh, July 18, 1800.

FOR SALE.

A *Neat* BRICK HOUSE *and* LOT *of* GROUND *ſituate in Fourth ſtreet, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, the property of John Gibſon, and now in the tenure of Andrew Reed; for which a reaſonable credit will be given. For terms apply to*

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittſburgh, July 8, 1800.

NOTICE.

The ſubſcriber, Surveyor of Allegheny *county, keeps his* OFFICE *at his houſe in Pittſburgh.*

PRESLEY NEVILL.

July 1, 1800.

NEW GOODS,

juſt received, and for Sale, by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittſburgh, July 18, 1800.

I HAVE for SALE the following *DEPRECIATION TRACTS OF LAND*, in *Cunningham's Diſtrict*, on the waters of Conequaneſſing and Bull creek, about 28 or 30 miles from Pittſburgh, viz.—

No. 208	No. 226	No. 273
209	227	214
210	228	265
211	231	266
212	233	267
213	234	272
225	235	260
259	255	261

In all about 6000 acres. For further particulars enquire of me in Pittſburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

June 4, 1800.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

No. X.

To the People of the United States.

THE Federaliſts have for a long time charged the Jacobin party in this country, with a wiſh to ſubject this country to France. This they have argued, from their continually harping on the exploded ſubject of *gratitude* to that nation; from the artifices which have been uſed to draw us into the European war; from the *mighty affection* which they profeſs to feel for the French; from their always finding an excuſe, if not juſtification, for all the cruelties, and atrocities of the French Revolution; from their always ſiding with the party, or the individual, who happens to be uppermoſt in that country; and from their being able to find the *pure ſpirit* of *Republicaniſm* in every deſpotiſm which has exiſted in France, from the death of the king, to the acceſſion of THE CHIEF CONSUL BUONAPARTE. From theſe, and a thouſand other ſources, evidence ſufficient to ſatiſfy all thinking men might be drawn. But, leſt there ſhould be ſome who have not beſtowed much attention to the ſubject, let me adduce [illegible] of proof, of [illegible] date. In the Conſtitutional Telegraphe of June 28, 1800, (a Jacobin newſpaper printed at Boſton) there is a publication taken from the Republican Watch Tower, (of what date it do[illegible] [illegible] in New York, from which the following paſſage is extracted.

"To the people of the United States.

"Countrymen!

An important privilege will ſpeedily reſult to you. Your deſtinies are ſtaked on the conduct you ſhall obſerve in its exerciſe. Peace and amity are about to return, and in their train, war with your old inveterate foe. Doubt it not. In the eye of a Briton, to be on good terms with France, is a vice, an inexpiable offence. The Britiſh Government is uniform in its conduct and maxims. We cannot be at once its friends, and the friends of its enemy. Thus expoſed to the eminent hazard of a war with England, by which of the candidates for the preſidency, will government be moſt ſucceſsfully adminiſtered? To France, WITH WHOM IN THAT EVENT WE MUST BE STRICTLY ALLIED, Mr. Adams is both perſonally, and politically odious. Mr. Pinkney has been twice refuſed to be acknowledged and as our ambaſſador to that government, for the avowed reaſon, that his politics were unfriendly to them, and partial to Britain. With the prejudices almoſt neceſſarily inſpired by the double refuſal, with what cordiality can Mr. Pinkney cheriſh *an alliance, which to us is like to prove ſo precious, ſo indiſpenſible?* On the other hand, how inviting is the proſpect before us. Mr. JEFFERSON, from the moment when the declaration of our Independence (that authentic monument of patriotiſm) was preſented by him for the ſanction of Congreſs, and by them unanimouſly ratified, HAS BEEN THE UNDEVIATING FRIEND OF FRANCE."

It is often extremely fortunate, that in moments of exultation, and rapture, men throw off that maſque of hypocriſy, which in cooler hours, they preſerve with leſs difficulty, and unguardedly diſcover truths, which otherwiſe might be buried for years in the deep obſcurity. In this inſtance, the truth burſts forth. Elated with ſome favourable turn of fortune to the Jacobin cauſe, and looking forward to a period not far remote, when the full tide of victory ſhall ſet in upon them, a Democrat, a friend to Mr. Jefferſon, and a promoter of his election turns away the veil, and openly, and without diſguiſe declares the real truth—*We are now about to be ſtrictly allied to France; Mr. Jefferſon, ever ſince the declaration of Independence, has been the undeviating friend of France; therefore, to pleaſe France, and as ſhe bids us, you muſt chooſe Mr. Jefferſon Preſident. Then we ſhall not only have a war with Great Britain, which we have long been ſtriving for, but a cloſe alliance with France, through which, we ſhall ſhare in all the bleſſings which follow her dominion.*

I have been led to introduce this paſſage, not only for the "*precious confeſſions*" which it contains, but alſo, that you may ſee why the Proclamation of Neutrality was oppoſed by Mr. Jefferſon's party, why every other meaſure of the Government, which tended to wreſt us out of the clutches of France, was oppoſed, and reſiſted, and alſo, that you may learn, what, inſtead of the ſix years peace, proſperity, and happineſs, which we have enjoyed, wou been the lot of this country, if Mr. Jeff inſtead of Preſidents Waſhington and A had been at the head of our Governm with all its horrors, with Great Britain—F nization, with its tenfold greater horrors, France

It cannot be expected of me, that I draw a picture of the preſent ſtate of ſoci benign effects of our general Governmen the peculiar bleſſings, which the various enjoy, and which muſt be *altered* at le not deſtroyed, by a revolution in our G ment. My acquaintance extends only to of the northern ſtates; the ſouthern I am gether a ſtranger to. I ſhall however ta granted, that as each individual ſtate, e government which it likes, and is gover men whom the people chooſe, they are happy. I ſhall therefore make my re from the ſtate of ſociety around me, and to be conſidered as applying to the cou large.

The preſent great ſubjects of clamour a the Federal Government, are the taxe Ariſtocracy, the expenſes, and the incre the national debt. If all this clamour is un ed, will our countrymen coolly ſay they a preſſed, and unhappy?

I have already remarked on the direct which is the moſt complained of. I will add, that if it had not been for this *hypocri friendſhip* of Mr. Jefferſon, and his par *France*, their diſpoſition to link us into th of French government, and the encourag they conſtantly gave to the French to c piracies upon us, we ſhould not have been ed to build a Navy, and of courſe ſhould avioded that expenſe. But, as we were ed by them to the neceſſity of having a and as the effect of the Navy has been to our merchants, our mechanics, and our ers, and at the ſame time, to lower the p foreign goods, the *direct tax* cannot be c red as a burthen. Let me aſk which farmers chooſe—to pay the ſmall [illegible] which [illegible] now pay, [illegible] country produce, [illegible] they now are; or to [illegible] from [illegible] have the price of our [illegible] where it was in the ſpring of 17[illegible]?

The charge of Ariſtocracy, or Mon the Democrats [illegible] [illegible] effect, that whenever a monarchy is e in this country, it will be the conſequ the deſtruction of the Federal Governm the Democratic party. In this way, de ues ever accompliſh their ambitions pu In this way Mr. Jefferſon will accompli purpoſes, unleſs checked, and fruſtrated b vigilance of the friends of the Federal Go ment.

With reſpect to the expenſes of the Gove ment, I ſhould hope it would ſatiſfy every ſonable mind to know, that every man, pro bly almoſt without exception, who is concer in the Government, leaves buſineſs much mo profitable, and that the Government ſca pays a ſingle perſon concerned in it, whoſe w ges are fixed, more than a decent, economic ſupport, and many not even that. Governme requires able men to adminiſter it. Very fe men can afford to give the country their tim We ought not to expect it. We muſt give the enough to induce the *beſt men* to take it upo them, or elſe take up with the pooreſt. Wi any man heſitate which to prefer? If you hav a lawſuit to manage, do you deliberate whe ther to give a few more dollars to an able law yer, rather than to take up with a pettifogger be cauſe he is cheap?

With reſpect to the national debt, with a our embarraſſments from the Democratic pa ty, all the French plundering, our navy, &c &c. the National debt, as appears by the repor of Committee of Congreſs, at the laſt ſeſſion ſince the organization of the Federal Govern ment, *has leſſened between three and four mi lions of dollars.*

BURLEIGH.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON July 22.

THE negociations between General Kleb and the Grand Vizer, have been brou to a concluſion, and the firſt convention, wit any alterations or additions, has been renew and ratified. Sir Sydney Smith has acceded it on the part of the Engliſh, and the firſt di ſion of French troops, it is ſaid, has failed fro Alexandria.

The Engliſh miniſter Hatles has left Sto holm, without an audience of leave. It is ſuppo the influence of the Emperor Paul has been exe ed over the Swediſh cabinet.

General Maitland arrived in town on Sund from the coaſt of France. The preparations ma by the enemy were ſuch as to render the pro cution of our attempts in this quarter unavaili It is ſaid, that General Maitland will hav command in the expedition under Sir Ralph Ab crombie, which is to be employed in Italy, co-operation with the Imperialiſts. It will conſiſt, it is reported, of near 45,000 men in all.

"The following are the poſitions taken by the army of Italy: the Valteline is occupied by the left of the diviſion of general Moncey, who has his head quarters at Breſcia. The right of the army extends by means of a chain of poſts to Lucca, Maſſa di Cara, La Romanna and the ſhores of the Adriatic; Genoa, and all the territory of that Republic; and all its fortreſſes; the Ciſalpine republic, and all its fortreſſes, to the Mincio: and La Foſſe-Maeſtra are occupied by the French army.

"The general of artillery, Lacombe, St. Michael, croſſes Piedmont with 2000 horſes, with all the military and perſonal baggage of the army."

"All the detachments which compoſed the Army of Reſerve, and who, from the boſom of France, travelled by forced marches into Italy, have rejoined the army."

"The army and the Republic enjoy in Italy, at this moment, the moſt auſpicious proſpects. On the other hand General Moreau concenters all his forces in Bavaria, and 30,000 French and Batavians under the orders of General Augereau, with a park conſiſting of 18 pieces of artillery, are defiling through Mayence and Duſſeldorf.

"The advanced guard of the ſecond army of reſerve, which united at Dijon, defiles already through Switzerland. Numerous convoys of artillery and cavalry go daily from Paris to Dijon. Many battalions of volunteers, among whom are ſeveral young men of the departments of the Weſt, march to reinforce the army.

"The French have four armies, all on foreign territory, all uniting to compel the partiſans of the Engliſh in the cabinet of Vienna to yield to the wiſhes of the officers and ſoldiers both of the French and Auſtrians armies, who equally deſire a termination to a war without end or object, which cauſes oceans of blood to flow the amuſement of the —— of England.

"The French government does not wiſh to make the reſpective ſituations of two countries the baſis of peace; for that would be to depreſs one power; whereas, according to the ſituation of Europe, the intereſt of the Republic, well underſtood, would be not too much to depreſs Auſtria.

"The Engliſh cover the ſea with their tranſports. They have at Minorca an army ready to embark at any point, well paid and provided; at Quiberon, on board their ſhips, an invading army, which muſt have coſt them much; another on the ſide of England which threatens Batavia, but which does not prevent the French from drawing 30,000 men from thence, and numerous reinforcements from the Weſt for the army of reſerve; ſo little to be dreaded are theſe invaders. All the attempts of England to rekindle the civil war in France, have been on the inſtant communicated to the French government by thoſe perſons who were before partiſans againſt it, but who now rally round their government. They know that all the evils of France ſprung from the intrigues and ſeditions of the —— England; all their intrigues, together with the money which foments them, advance the national proſperity.

The reſult of the immenſe expences that England is at in keeping at Minorca a hovering army, has been to put it in the power of the French government to detach againſt the Emperor 30,000 men from Batavia, and one half of the army of the Weſt. In truth, the Emperor has in England a very uſeful ally.

There is not a military man in France but wiſhes that ſome one wing of this celebrated army of England would debark, whether in the South, the Weſt or the North. The Duke of York, who commands this large army, ought to be at the head of the firſt invading wing; and one might then hope, without preſumption, that before the junction of the remaining two with it, he might be qualified a ſecond time to receive the thanks of the Britiſh Parliament."

The grand head quarters of the French army were [illegible] on the 4th at Munich.

A French detachment entered Nuremberg on the [illegible] of July.

Paul I. has ſignified to Louis XVIII. that the preſence of himſelf, and thoſe who ſurround him, is no longer deſirable in Courland—in conſequence of which, it is ſaid, he will repair to England.

General Brune reviewed, on the 8th, a corps of about 20,000 men in the park of Dijon. He addreſſed them ſhortly after the review in an energetic ſpeech, and aſſured them that their wants would be ſoon redreſſed, and that they ſhould immediately compoſe part of army of 60,000 men which was to be aſſembled at Dijon.

The numerous armies which the Emperor of Ruſſia is aſſembling in Poland, and on the frontiers of Moldavia, are the ſubject of much obſervation in the French papers.

Accounts have been received at Yarmouth, that the French are fitting out ſeveral veſſels, as letters of marque, at Altona, and that they have granted letters of marque to one of the paſſage boats between Altona and Cuxhaven—the object of which is evidently to annoy the trade of this country, by intercepting and capturing the packets conveying the Hamburgh mails to and from this country.

The election of twenty eight Peers, to repreſent Ireland in the Imperial Parliament will take place on the day after the cloſe of the ſeſſion.

It is underſtood that the Iriſh Houſe of Commons would meet on Tueſday laſt, only to receive the bills agreed to by the Lords, and that a further adjournment would then take place to the firſt of Auguſt, when the Union and other bills will receive the royal aſſent, and the ſeſſion of our local parliament be terminated by a ſpeech from the throne.

[illegible] circumſtance occurred in the champ de [illegible], which though we do not wiſh to give it much importance, does not quite prove the [illegible] calculation of the French government

and the Jacobins. The Jacobins, offended at the diſtinction of ſeats and rails, with which the Conſul had intended to keep the canaille at a diſtance, and his Sovereign, the people, in due order, perſuaded this Majeſty to break them down, enjoy their high rank in the middle of the field. This exerciſe of the Royal authority ſeems to have diſturbed the feſtivities, and actually prevented the games which were intended to be celebrated.

July 25.

Lord Whitworth, late ambaſſador from his Brittannic majeſty to the court of Peterſburg is returned to England, as is alſo Mr. Hailes formerly miniſter from this court, at the court of Stockholm—Both theſe gentlemen, it is ſaid, have been diſmiſſed, rather abruptly by the ſovereigns at whoſe courts they reſpectively reſided, and we have at preſent, no diplomatic agent, either in Ruſſia or Sweden. Mr. Caſſamajor, the perſon appointed by the Britiſh government to act as Charge d'Affairs in the abſence of Lord Whitworth, at the Imperial court of our late ally, was received by the Emperor in a manner the moſt indifferent, and immediately after the audience—was directed to take his departure from Ruſſia in the courſe of twelve hours. Nor was the treatment experienced by Mr. Hailes, at Stockholm, leſs diſreſpectful, for if we may credit the account in the foreign journals, he was not permitted to take leave of the king, previous to his quitting that city on his return to England. Theſe circumſtances, if correctly ſtated, ſerve in ſome meaſure to develope the views and projects of the new coalition of the northern potentates.

It has for the laſt two days been currently reported, that a general armiſtice has been agreed upon between Auſtria and France, preparatory to a negociation for peace being entered into by thoſe powers. This rumour we believe, reſts on the mere authority of ſome paſſengers who arrived in the laſt veſſel from Calais: beyond this it has no other foundation but its extreme probability. It was however, noticed with ſome degree of confidence, both by Mr. Tierney and Mr. Robinſon, in the courſe of the laſt night's debate in the Houſe commons.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, September 5.

Seventy men, engaged to cut and prepare timber for the 74 gun ſhips, which a law of Congreſs directs to be built, have taken paſſage from this port for Georgia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 12.

William Eaton, Eſquire the Conſul of the United States, at Tunis, in a letter to a friend, dated April 8, 1799, after a general deſcription of that city, ſays—"I have ſaid in my letter that the houſes of Tunis are low—The conſular houſes are one exception—they are from three or four ſtories, large and well built. The American houſe is the largeſt in the city, and by far the handſomeſt. It is five ſtories from the magazine—one hundred and twenty feet by fifty, built of ſtone, and well finiſhed upon the European conſtruction, but it has no chimney [illegible] place. It has one and twenty rooms, [illegible] cloſets on the floor of the ſecond ſtory, eight of them large—the other convenient and neceſſary. My family conſiſts of a young gentleman from Baltimore, a phyſician and philoſopher, who has agreed to tarry with me two years—an interpreter, and three ſervants. Silence and ſolitude reign among us. From morning until midnight there is nothing to interrupt ſtudy and rational contemplation—*for we have not a woman in the houſe*. It is but a few days ſince I got through with the buſineſs of my negociation with the Bey and Divan."

The following was Mr. Pitt's unanſwerable and beautiful reply to Tierney, who called upon Miniſters to ſtate the object of the war in one ſentence.

"The honourable gentleman (ſaid the premier) calls upon miniſters to ſtate the object of the war in one ſentence. I can ſtate it in one word! It is.

SECURITY.

I can thus ſtate it in one word, though it is not to be explained but in many. The object of the war is Security—Security againſt a danger, the greateſt that ever threatened this country: the greateſt that ever threatened mankind! A danger the more terrible becauſe it is unexampled and novel. It is a danger, which has more than menaced the ſafety and independence of all nations. It is a danger, which has attacked the property and peace of all individuals. A danger, which Europe has ſtrained all its ſinews to repel, and which no nation has ſo ſucceſsfully repelled as the Britiſh, becauſe no other nation has acted energetically, ſo ſincerely, ſo uniformly on the broad baſis of.

PRINCIPLE!

Becauſe no other nation has perceived, with equal clearneſs and deciſion, the neceſſity, not only of combating the evil abroad, but of

STIFLING IT AT HOME.

Becauſe no nation has breaſted with ſo firm a conſtancy the tide of Jacobin power—Becauſe no nation has ſcrutinized and pierced with ſo ſteadfaſt an Eye, as the Government of Great Britain through all the diſguiſing mantlers of Jacobinical hypocriſy."

The above incontrovertible, clear and convincing definition of the object of war by the mitigated monarchs of England againſt the Gallic regicides and the common diſturbers of the nations ought to be read not only by Britiſh ſubjects, but by every member of civil ſociety throughout the earth.

[Gaz. U. S.]

B L A N K S.

Juſtices Summonſes, Executions, &c. for ſale at this Printing Office.

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.

Friday Evening, September 26, 1800.

The Editor very reſpectfully thanks his Correſpondents for the Communications, which he has lately received, and aſſures them, that it is owing to the great number with which he has been furniſhed, and not to any intended neglect or inattention in him, that many of them have been poſtponed. Mr. Brackenridge, ſeverely galled by thoſe which have been already inſerted, modeſtly tells our Correſpondents, that *literary weapons are not for them to uſe at all*; and with his uſual diſreſpect for the People, ſays, *Inhabitants of the country in a ruder ſtate let them gouge and bite: A mob in the ſtreets let them throw ſtones and timber; but keep away from a Gazette.* The Editor, however, with all due deference to the opinion and advice of *his Honour*, thinks that thoſe who have leiſure and talents to amuſe themſelves in this way, whether in the town or country, would be much better employed in occaſionally writing a few paragraphs for his Gazette, than in *gouging*, *biting or throwing ſtones and timber*, and pledges himſelf, that their productions, when they contain truth decency and good ſenſe, although they may not always poſſeſs all the advantages of that elegant and ſuperior ſtyle, which characterize and embelliſh the writings of the man of refined taſte, elevated genius, and the accompliſhed ſcholar, will ever be received and conſidered with a proper degree of attention and reſpect.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

M'Kean's Militia Battalion that *he left* at Amboy could not be ſaid to be completely *drilled*. It is a fact that his muſkets wanted *touch holes!*—Truly awkward would have been the ſituation of the Colonel had all his *warlike* inſtruments been found *defective* in the ſame particular!

Mr. Brackenridge in the catalogue of his enemies includes the "*Judges, Lawyers, Doctors, Apothecaries, Military Men, Traders, and Tradeſmen.*" Here is judgment confeſſed. If theſe are his enemies, where in the name of decency are his friends? What muſt have been the tenor of that Man's conduct, thus to render himſelf obnoxious to the ſociety in which he *ſays*?

Mr. Scull,

The Commiſſioner's Office is an important one, and ought to claim the attention of the citizens of this county—Alexander M'Laughlin has been propoſed—he is a man of unexceptionable character, has no connection by which he may be affected in his public duty; and with the inclination, he has alſo the qualifications to make the ſtricteſt ſcrutiny into the conduct of the public agents of the county. From ſuch a man the county might derive great advantages—he ſeeks not for office for the ſake of emolument, and his character is a ſecurity that not more of his time [illegible] public buſineſs requires.

Nathaniel Iriſh has been propoſed in oppoſition. He has before been Commiſſioner, was then, and now is, Inſpector of Flour—might it not be well for thoſe who ſupport him, to examine the Commiſſioners books, and ſee what number of days in the year he was employed as Commiſſioner; and what money during that time, was paid to his ſon as clerk? They will probably find, that between Inſpector of Flour and Commiſſioner, there were no wet days left throughout the year. A word to the wiſe, from

AN ELECTOR.

Pittſburgh, 22d September, 1800.

Mr. Scull,

The Editor of the Aurora having lately publiſhed a ſtatement of accounts in which it is clearly expreſſed that we have had the uſe of miſapplied public money, and the Editor of the Tree of Liberty who copies the Aurora having repeated the ſame intimation and pronounced the ſame ſtatement, we requeſt you will publiſh the following copy of a letter which we ſent by laſt poſt in contradiction of this villainous falſehood. We ſet malice at defiance to ſhew that any of us ever uſed or miſapplied a ſhilling of public money, or are at all anſwerable for it either to the public or any individual otherwiſe than as ſureties in the manner here ſtated.

GEORGE WALLACE,
JAMES ROSS,
ALEXANDER ADDISON,
JOHN WOODS.

To the Editor of the Aurora.

IN your paper of the   we have ſeen a ſtatement of the accounts of the late contractors Scott and Erneſt, in which it is mentioned that we, together with General Wilkins, became ſureties for the balance due to the United States from thoſe contractors, and from that circumſtance it is inferred and plainly intimated that we are either the real defaulters, or in ſome way have been accommodated with the public money for our private purpoſes. As you have been the firſt to circulate this calumny, we requeſt that you will publiſh the following account of the facts and motives which led us to join in the bonds mentioned in your ſtatement.

On ſettlement at the treaſury of the accounts of the late contractors Scott and Erneſt, a balance was found againſt them of more than thirty thouſand dollars. From their own misfortunes and the failure of others, the contractors themſelves were unable to diſcharge this balance.—The gentlemen who had become their ſecurities when the contract was entered into [illegible] and apprehenſive that they would be [illegible] pay this money, and probably they had [illegible] ter ſecurity for their indemnification. [illegible] Wilkins of Pittſburgh, although not one [illegible] ſecurities, yet being the brother in law [illegible] and the intimate friend of the other [illegible] and having an intereſt in the favourable [illegible] ment not only of their private affairs [illegible] accounts of the contract itſelf, came forward [illegible] a manner highly honourable to himſelf, [illegible] poſed to Mr. Steele the comptroller of the [illegible] ſury of the United States that he would [illegible] and pay this balance provided it ſhould be [illegible] ed into four equal annual inſtalments with [illegible] and the original ſecurities for the contract [illegible] exonerated, and a mortgage on real property [illegible] General Wilkins, in Allegheny county, [illegible] ſylvania, be accepted, together with [illegible] for the payment of the inſtalments.

The comptroller agreed to the two firſt [illegible] tions, but declined the laſt and propoſed [illegible] Wilkins, inſtead of a mortgage ſhould give [illegible] factory perſonal ſecurity.

General Wilkins ſhewed us this correſpondence with the comptroller and the ſchedule of [illegible] property he had offered to mortgage to the United States; and requeſted us to become ſureties for the payments to the United States, and take the mortgage on this property as an indemnity. At the ſame time he informed [illegible] that ſince his propoſals had been made to the comptroller he had collected monies which [illegible] reduce the demand to 21,000 dollars.

We had no difficulty in complying with his requeſt, and ſigned the bond for 21,000 dollars. He at the ſame time gave us a mortgage on part of the lands he offered to the United States, the whole being unneceſſary as part of the money was ready and the property in his ſchedule was of much greater value than the balance originally found due from the contractors. Theſe bonds and the money were forwarded to the treaſury of the United States and accepted by the comptroller, who thereupon gave notice to the original ſecurities of Scott and Erneſt that they were exonerated.

Neither of us was originally ſecurity for the contractors, nor has either of us ever had any concern or intereſt directly or indirectly in this or any other contract with the federal government. And we defy the malignity of our enemies to ſhew that either of us has at any time been indebted to any contractor or public officer ſo as to raiſe a preſumption of obligation either to favour or to bail him. We ſtepped forward at the requeſt of our reſpectable and wealthy friend General Wilkins to bail him in an undertaking which we thought and ſtill think highly praiſe worthy on his part. He gave us an ample indemnity for doing ſo, and we have no difficulty in ſaying that had the ſum been much greater, and payable on more rigorous terms than thoſe demanded by the United States, General Wilkins would eaſily have found, wherever he is known, the moſt ſatiſfactory ſecurity for any amount he would undertake to diſcharge.

General Wilkins is now and has been for ſome time abſent from this place on public buſineſs. He will no doubt make a ſatiſfactory ſtatement in due time of his inducements for entering into theſe engagements for the late contractors.

GEORGE WALLACE,
JAMES ROSS,
ALEXANDER ADDISON,
JOHN WOODS.

Pittſburgh, 20th September, 1800.

GROSS LIES,

In JUDGE BRACKENRIDGE's

Tree of Liberty, detected.

1. It is boldly aſſerted; that under our excellent Federal Government the Public Debt has been encreaſing inſtead of diminiſhing.
2. That from the corruption of our Treaſury Officers Mr. Dayton has been ſuffered to retain upwards of Ninety Thouſand Dollars for a long time unaccounted for.
3. That Col. Pickering, the late Secretary of State has been a ſhameleſs Public Plunderer and that large ſums of public money remain in his hands ſtill unaccounted for.

NO man knows better than Judge Brackenridge the falſehood of all theſe aſſertions. He has repeatedly ſeen *and profeſſed himſelf ſatisfied* with the inconteſtible refutations of theſe vile calumnies, which have been again and again publiſhed.—But ſomething muſt be done in his new paper to rouſe the people (as he calls it) before the Election!—Although theſe ſlanders are diſcredited by every perſon of accurate information, yet we think it our duty to lay before our readers once more, the ample proofs of their falſehood, that no honeſt man may hereafter have an excuſe for having been led aſtray by the calumniator who, fallen himſelf, like Lucifer, is labouring inceſſantly to deſtroy the well-earned reputation of others.

Firſt.—The Public Debt has increaſed—

This is poſitively contradicted and demonſtrated to be falſe by the report of a large and reſpectable committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of the 8th of May 1800. This committee was appointed for the expreſs purpoſe of enquiring into this ſubject; it was compoſed of *members from both parties*; it was employed [illegible] two months in examining the buſineſs with the public books and documents at its command, and the reſult is, that the committee find a *diminution* of the public debt between the 1ſt of January 1791, and 1ſt of January 1800 of [illegible] *nine hundred ſeventy two thouſand* [illegible]

[illegible] and ſeventy eight dollars and ſixty ſix cents. On the firſt of thoſe dates the debt ſtood at dollars 74,185,596 and 82 cents—and on the 1ſt of January 1800, at dollars 70,212,718 and 16 cents. Making the exact difference ſtated by the committee.

This report is printed by order of the Houſe, it contains all the particulars and calculations of the public debt, and it expreſsly ſtates that in making up the account, the committee have *not given credit* for the vaſt ſums of public money expended by the United States. 1. In the Indian war. 2. In quelling two inſurrections in Pennſylvania. 3. A million and an half in tranſactions at Algiers and with the Mediterranean Powers, redeeming captives from ſlavery, &c. 4. Purchaſe and equipment of more than forty ſail of armed veſſels. 5. Fortifications, arſenals, military ſtores, light-houſes, &c. 6. Loan to the city of Waſhington—amounting in the whole to more than four millions. Had theſe four millions been employed in purchaſing or paying off our debt, inſtead of diminiſhing *not quite four*, we ſhould have ſeen a diminution of near ten millions in nine years.

There can be no difficulty in deciding whether this committee, or Brackenridge and Iſrael ought to be truſted.

2. The Treaſury Officers have corruptly ſuffered Mr. Dayton to hold more than Ninety Thouſand Dollars of Public Money for a long time.

Mr. Dayton was for many years Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives. As Speaker he was charged with all the money appropriated for paying the wages of the members, and the incidental expences of the ſeſſion. His accounts could not be ſettled until after the ſeſſion was ended and all demands paid; if any balance then remained in his hands, he was bound to reſtore it to the Treaſury; if he did not, there were Gallatins, and Livingſtons, and Nicholaſes, and Jacobins without number to watch him as well as the Treaſury Officers; ſo that the probability is ſtrongly againſt the miſapplication of a ſingle dollar. But we ſubjoin the anſwer of Mr. Dayton himſelf, which places the ſubject in a clear, ſatisfactory point of view; and detects the wilful, malicious miſſtatements of Duane, from whoſe paper Brackenridge's is copied.

To the Editor of the Aurora.

Not contented to aſſociate me as uſual, with other more reſpectable characters, in general abuſe, you have in your paper of the 18th inſtant, ventured to impoſe upon the public, a falſe ſtatement of facts, in relation to my accounts as Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, with the hope, that as I had heretofore preſerved a perfect ſilence on the ſubject of calumny, with which your preſs had teemed, I ſhould not in the preſent inſtance depart from the ſame line of conduct.

After giving a detail of ſtatements and reſults you ſum up all by aſſerting that—"thus Jonathan Dayton held in his hands a balance of 2,611 dollars 80 cents, from the 3d of March, 1797, to the month of July following, and he held in his hands the enormous ſum of 90,917 dollars and 50 cents, from [illegible] of July 1799, to the 22d of January 1800. And ſo far as his accounts are ſettled at the Treaſury, he appears ſtill to hold in his hands the ſum of 18,142 dollars and 92 cents."

This precious ſummary of your wonderful diſcoveries, which it ſeems, you had promiſed in ſome former paper to lay before the public, contains three charges, each and all of which are falſe. Inſtead of retaining in my hands the ſum of 2,611 dollars and 80 cents, as you poſitively declare I did, from the 3d of March 1797, to the month of July following, I gave an order for its payment to Mr. Meredith, the treaſurer of the United States, who received it on the 22d of March, at the bank. On the fourth day after my return to my own home, viz. on the 9th of March, 1797, I wrote to the Secretary of the Treaſury, requeſting him to forward to me, as ſoon as completed, an official report of the balance that might appear to be due on the ſettlement of my account for the ſeſſion then juſt ended. He accordingly incloſed to me on the 16th, the required report, which I received on the 18th, took three days to examine and compare it with my checks, and, ſatisfied of its correctneſs, drew in favour of the Treaſurer for the balance, on the 21ſt of March.

Equally untrue is the ſecond article of your charges, viz. that I held in my hands for ſix months, a balance of 90,917 dollars and 50 cents. To convince any perſon in a moment that it is not glaringly ſo, nothing more is neceſſary than to refer to your own ſtatement itſelf, in which, in order to make out the above balance (and with a good ſtory,) you charge the monies advanced for compenſations in the courſe of THREE whole ſeſſions of Congreſs, and credit in return compenſations of members for two ſeſſions only! To have introduced into the ſame account the payments made to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, from the 3d of December 1798, to the 4th of March 1799, and the advances from the Treaſury within the ſame time, to make thoſe payments, and thus to have oppoſed the one to the other, before any balance was declared, would certainly have been proper and juſt; but it would not have ſuited your purpoſe of invective againſt one whom you can never forgive, for having faithfully diſcharged my duty in two inſtances affecting you perſonally, nor againſt the *officers of the Treaſury*, who are invulnerable to any attacks unſupported by truth.

I can in like manner give the lie to the third of your charges, by averring that I not only do not retain in my hands the ſum of 18,000 dollars, as you [illegible] but that I am not indebted to the United States, ſo much as a ſingle ſhilling. The books of the Treaſury will eſtabliſh beyond all doubt, the truth of this my aſſertion, and the falſehood of yours.

If you poſſeſs a ſingle ſpark of candour, or are deſirous of preſerving the appearance of it, you will give this an early inſertion.

I muſt be allowed to add, that your paper has become ſo notorious, and indeed proverbial for its ſlanders, and its falſehoods, that if it had been certain that thoſe printers who might think proper to republiſh your miſrepreſentations, would at the ſame time have quoted their authority, I ſhould not have thought it neceſſary to trouble the public with this anſwer, convinced that to deſtroy effectually the credit of any ſuch publication, it would be ſufficient only to make known that it originated in—"THE AURORA."

JONATHAN DAYTON.

Mr. Dayton's accounts have been promptly and honourably ſettled, and the charge is totally unfounded.

3. Colonel Pickering's Accounts.

This gentleman's exalted talents, energy of character and indefatigable activity in public life have ſecured to him a name and a confidence that can never periſh. It is not ſurpriſing that the French party in the United States ſhould employ all their art and credit to deſtroy the man who has ſo long been their terror and their ſcourge.—Vain effort! ! ! The purity of his character will forever remain an unſullied model in money affairs for his ſucceſſors. Strong in his integrity, and clear in his great office, he defies and challenges inveſtigation, which cannot end without new honour to himſelf, and new mortification to his enemies.

As Secretary of State it was the duty of Col. Pickering to receive and tranſmit the pay of all our foreign miniſters; all monies relative to agencies or negociations abroad; and monies appropriated for defraying contingent expences of our government at home. There were not extra duties devolved upon Col. Pickering or ſought for by him, but ſpecially appertaining to the office of Secretary of State, and always diſcharged by that officer whether Jefferſon, Randolph, or Pickering.

The whole ſums advanced by the Treaſury is charged to the Secretary of State, and he gets credit upon producing proper vouchers for the legal expenditure; but until thoſe vouchers arrive, and until they are admitted by the accounting officers, the charge ſtands without any credit. So is the caſe with all other officers—Paymaſter of the army—Quartermaſter General—Purchaſers of public ſtores, &c.

The Secretary of State is obliged to ſend into foreign countries the pay of our miniſters and a great portion of the money employed in foreign agencies. He muſt wait long for the return of the vouchers upon which his accounts are to be finally ſettled, but he has it always in his power to ſhew what has actually been forwarded and by whom it was ſent.

Colonel Pickering was diſmiſſed from office abruptly and without three days previous notice, yet ſuch was his excellent arrangement and oeconomy of his buſineſs, that we find, his accounts in better order, than thoſe of any public man ever were; as appears by the following certificate of the Secretary of the Treaſury. It may here be remarked that Mr. Wolcott's integrity, and maſterly acquaintance with the buſineſs of his office has been praiſed by Mr. Gallatin in a public ſpeech, and therefore, even the Jacobins will not queſtion either, when they read what he certifies on this ſubject.

Certificate of Mr. Wolcott.

"I am impelled by conſiderations of juſtice and perſonal attachment to Col. Pickering, to declare, that the recent publications in the Aurora, reſpecting his pecuniary tranſactions while Secretary of State, are unfounded.

"The accounts of the department, while it was conducted by Col. Pickering, have been exhibited at the Treaſury, and it is expected that they will be finally ſettled ſoon after the offices are opened at Waſhington. It appears from theſe accounts, that a balance of about 500 dollars remained in his hands, when he retired from this office:—this ſum was depoſited in the bank of the United States, and has this day been returned to the Treaſury.

"The balances to which the publications in the Aurora refer, are the aggregate amount of ſums, which have been remitted to miniſters and other public agents, chiefly reſiding in foreign countries:—the payments made by the late Secretary of State are ſupported by regular vouchers: and although in many inſtances they conſtitute charges againſt individuals in the books of that department, they will exonerate the Secretary from pecuniary reſponſibility.

"The nature of the public ſervice requires, that monies ſhould be entruſted to agents on account, and the practice has been common in every department, ſince the firſt eſtabliſhment of the government.

"OLIVER WOLCOTT."

Treaſury Department, June 23, 1800.

Here is honourable unqueſtionable proof that Colonel Pickering quitted his elevated ſtation with unpolluted hands. This was ſeen and read and believed by Judge Brackenridge many months before the publication againſt Pickering in the Tree of Liberty. He had witneſſed the refutation of the foul calumny, and yet it comes forth again as a new diſcovery. He will be the *firſt* to tell Colonel Pickering, when he meets him on the circuit, that this is an abominable unfounded falſehood which every court ſhould puniſh in the moſt exemplary manner:—and that nothing can poſſibly excuſe the republication of it after ſo clear an explanation of it had been given.—Citizens what think you of ſuch a Judge? What credit will you give to the Judge's newſpaper? How long will ye liſten to the man who firſt deceives, and then laughs at you for believing him? Had he really deſired that you ſhould hear of ſhameful abuſes, he would have told you of Secretary Randolph, the friend of Jefferſon, the brother-in law of the Nicholaſes, who went out of this very office a real defaulter in thouſands, has been ſued for the money, and lives in priſon bounds to avoid the payment:—He would have told you of his friend Secretary Dallas who without law, pockated and holds more than nine thouſand dollars of public money ever ſince the weſtern inſurrection. He might alſo have told you that Albert Gallatin, through the influence of Dallas, had made a lucrative contract with the Governor of Pennſylvania for fire arms to fight our enemies the French; that a large ſum of money has been advanced to him from the ſtate treaſury for this purpoſe, and that the arms were to be delivered at a very diſtant day, ſo that Mr. Gallatin may turn the money handſomely in the mean time, and he might have added that Mr. Gallatin had not yet accounted at the Treaſury for this money:—and had Mr. Gallatin anſwered that he would account in due time when it ſuited him to produce the arms:—the Judge might have replied with much more plauſibility than in the caſes of Dayton and Pickering, "the money is charged to you on the books—we muſt believe the books—we have nothing to do with your expenditure of the money—you are a defaulter, a plunderer, unleſs you can ſhew not only receipts in full, but alſo that thoſe receipts have been examined, allowed and credited in the public books."

Were the workmen who contracted with the Judge for building the Printing Office, and erecting the Preſs from which he iſſues his Tree of Liberty, now to produce his obligation and demand payment of the whole money, and clamour loudly that he is a defaulter, a plunderer, who has pocketed the pious contributions of the Jacobins towards this new Preſs, according to his own doctrine it would be no excuſe that he had made advances to each of theſe workmen which would fully cover their juſt demands.—"There is no credit given upon the original contract—the whole appears to be due—there has been no final ſettlement of accounts and the Judge muſt therefore deſerve all that malice could lay of him!"

All diſcerning men muſt ſee that theſe publications at the eve of an Election are inſidious attempts to miſlead the public mind. At every Election we have ſtratagems of this kind ſhamefully practiſed. After having experienced ſuch tricks for many years, we are to witneſs again the ſame diſgraceful impoſition played off upon the people, by a Judge of the Supreme Court, who, forgetting his dignified ſtation, deſcends to the deſpicable office of a libeller in the newſpaper. Fortunately, the citizens of the weſtern country know the man, and when they ſee him ſo plainly detected, are not likely to follow either him or his unprincipled tools any longer.

John Harriſon,

Wholeſale Druggiſt & Chemiſt,

No. 10, South Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

TAKES this method of informing his Country Cuſtomers, that he has made large additions to his ſtock of Medicines and daily expects a further ſupply from Leghorn, London and Amſterdam, which he will ſell low for Caſh, or the uſual credit.

To his cuſtomers he thinks it unneceſſary to ſay any thing as to the quality of his Chemicals. To ſuch as have not, but may hereafter favour him with their buſineſs, he thinks it proper to obſerve, that being principally made under his own immediate inſpection (having conducted a laboratory in Philadelphia for many years) he can with confidence warrant them genuine.

The following DRUGS by the Package or ſmaller quantity, viz.

2000 lbs.	Crem Tartar	200 lbs	Rad Sarſaparila
1000	Flor. Sulphur	100	Pink Root
3000	Glauber Salts	100	Colocynth
500	Antimony	500	Bottles Caſtor Oil
100	Cantharides	100	Gum Myrrh
300	Flake Manna	200	Aſſafœtida
300	Common do.		Sweet Oil in boxes
200	Fol. Sennæ		Caſtile Soap in do.
100	Camphor		Draggons blood
100	Rad Gentian		Ipicacuanna
300	Liquorice Ball		Alleppo Scammony

CHEMICALS prepared by J. H.

Calomel	Spir. of Hartſhorn
Red Præcipitate	Spir. Sal. Amoniac Vol
Aqua Fortis dup.	Spir. Wine.
Spir. of Salt	Hoffman's Anodyne Liquor.
White Præcipitate	Golden Tincture
Sweet Sp. of Nitre	Magneſia, &c. &c.
Vitriolic Ether	

Patent Medicines and Surgical Inſtruments of every deſcription.

Speciæ Bottles with tin covers from 1 gal. to 4 oz.
Tincture do. glaſs ſtoppers 1 gal. to 1 oz
Wide mouth do. glaſs ſtoppers 1 gal. to 1 oz

Ointment and Pill Potts, and almoſt every article neceſſary for a Phyſician or Country Storekeeper. 7t

Philadelphia, 9 mo. 5. 1800.

Strayed or Stolen about thirteen

days ago, from the commons near Pittſburgh, a Red HEIFER, with a white face, a wart of the ſize of a hazlenut over the right eye, no ear mark or brand, one year and eleven months old, very large for her age, big body, legs ſhort in proportion, thick ſhort make, very lively and in excellent order when ſhe was miſſed.—Any perſon taking up ſaid Heifer, and returning her to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh, ſhall have a reaſonable compenſation. But if ſtolen, any perſon informing on the Thief ſo that he may be brought to conviction, ſhall receive a reward of *Twenty Dollars*.

N. BEDFORD.

Pittſburgh, 26th September 1800.

At a Meeting of a Committee from the different parts of Allegheny County, held at John Reed's Tavern, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, to take into view proper perſons to be recommended to their fellow citizens as Candidates at the enſuing Election, it was unanimouſly agreed to recommend

Colonel Preſley Nevill,

as a fit perſon to repreſent the Diſtrict of Allegheny, Waſhington and Green Counties in the Congreſs of the United States, aſſurances having been received from the friends of Colonel Nevill that the objections to his nomination, which exiſted ſome time ago, were removed.

At the ſame time it was agreed to ſupport for

The Senate of Pennſylvania
JOHN HOGE.
Aſſembly.
JAMES SAMPLE,
DUNNING M'NAIR.
Commiſſioner.
ALEXANDER M'LAUGHLIN.
Coroner.
JOHN DARRAGH.
Signed by order of the Committee,
GEORGE WALLACE, Chairman.

There were two Candidates for the Senate—It is highly honourable to Col. Stokely that he ſubmitted the queſtion of his being a Candidate to be decided by the above Committee—There was a ſmall majority for Mr. Hoge.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

SAVANNAH, Auguſt 29.

We have it from the moſt undoubted authority that Colonel Hawkins has written from the Creek Nation, on the 14th inſtant that, by letters which he had received from St. Marks, of the 17th July, Bowles had fled towards the point of Florida, and carried four negroes with him, the property of Mr. Panton.

PHILADELPHIA, September 19.

Nearly a fortnight ſince, we were privately adviſed by an intelligent character, that from the tenor of his letters received from the Seat of Government, it appeared that the NEGOCIATION WITH FRANCE WAS AT END; and that the Frigate Portſmouth with our Commiſſioners, and NO PEACE, might be expected in all this month. It was thought proper to withhold this information for a time. But the following article from a Raleigh paper ſanctions the publication of this paragraph.

RELEIGH, (N. C.) September 9.

In confirmation of what we ſtated in our [illegible] of the ſuſpenſion of the negociation between this country and France, [illegible] ſay it may be *relied on*. The gentleman who informed us of this, had it verbally from Mr. Marſhall the Secretary of State. It appears that on Buonaparte's returning conqueror to Paris, and being elated with ſucceſſes, informed the American Commiſſioners that when their country would enter into a treaty offenſive and defenſive, then the French would indemnify the United States for the depredations committed on our commerce.

A letter from Richmond, dated September [illegible] 1800, ſays, 'A very important ſubject now occupies the attention of the executive. A moſt alarming plot of the blacks having been diſcovered which was to have been put in execution laſt night, had it not been detected—in which an undiſtinguiſhed maſſacre of the whites was to have taken place without regard to age or ſex. We are happy to add that the leaders are taken and we have no doubt will be brought to condign puniſhment.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, Sept. 10.

We have the pleaſure to ſtate, that the fever lately exiſting has almoſt diſappeared. The deaths have not, for the laſt four days, exceeded ten in that time, and two of thoſe not of the fever. We remove this week to our former ſituation, being ourſelves perſuaded that no further cauſe of alarm exiſts.

The Banks of Baltimore have been removed from that city to the country ſeat of the late A. Yalch, Eſq. in conſequence of the prevalence of the yellow fever.

We can upon the beſt authority aſſert, that our Government has received explicit and ſatisfactory aſſurances, that the Miniſters of His Britannic Majeſty have given no authority, commiſſion, inſtruction or promiſe of ſupport to William A. Bowles, and that his hoſtile practices among the Indians, have been without their knowledge.

John Edie, Eſquire, is the federal candidate for Congreſs in the diſtrict heretofore repreſented by Mr. Hartley, in this ſtate. We hope his friends will exert themſelves to make his election ſure: for, as he was excommunicated by Gov. Mac Kean, he is of courſe, an honeſt man, and a friend to our government.

In Lancaſter county appearances augur well—it only requires a union of the Federaliſts to elect whom they pleaſe for the next Congreſs.

The Subſcriber wiſhes to inform his friends and the public that he offers himſelf for *COMMISSIONER* for the county of Allegheny, at the enſuing Election.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON.

September 24, 1800.

w Wholeſale & Retail STORE.

LIVER ORMSBY,

[illegible] received and now opening for Sale, at [illegible]ouſe in Water Street, a large and general [illegible]ment of EUROPEAN, EAST INDIA [illegible] EST INDIA GOODS, well choſen for [illegible] preſent and approaching ſeaſon:—amongſt [illegible] are the following articles——

[illegible], brown, black, drab, and claret mixed [illegible] cloths, white, blue, brown, black, drab and mixed caſſimers; low priced [illegible]rown, green, drab, blue, purple and [illegible]4 cloths; blue, brown, drab and mix[illegible] and [illegible] cloths; green, purple, [illegible] baizes and [illegible]; ſcarlet, ſerge, [illegible] red [illegible] baize; white, red, yellow [illegible] flannels; blue, brown, grey mixed [illegible] cottons; plain, ſilk ſtriped, che[illegible] ſcarlet and [illegible], ſwanſdown veſt [illegible], 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 rose blank [illegible] 2 1 2, and 3 [illegible] and ſtriped duffel [illegible] olive, dove and white jeans and fuſ[illegible] black and olive Genoa velvet, and [illegible] velvet; olive and dove thickſets and [illegible]; a great variety of fancy cords and [illegible]; Ruſſia, flat [illegible] and Iriſh ſheetings, and ravens duck; 7-8 and 4-4 Iriſh lin[illegible] [illegible] and long lawns; apron and fine [illegible]; dark linen and cotton ſtripes; [illegible] hollands, diaper and table linen; black, [illegible], plain, ſilk, ſtriped and figured nan[illegible] yellow India nankeens, plain, ſtriped and twilled [illegible] plain, corded, ſtriped [illegible] dimity; white and coloured Mar[illegible] [illegible]; a great variety of white [illegible] ginghams, alſo 7-8 and yard [illegible] chintzes of almoſt every pat[illegible] [illegible] and 9-8 furniture chintz; [illegible], book and cambrick muſlin; tam[illegible] [illegible], white and coloured [illegible], 6-4 and 7-4 coloured tamboured [illegible], printed and black muſlins, and coarſe [illegible], white and coloured bordered [illegible], ſpotted and tamboured hand[illegible] [illegible] and tamboured cravats, ſilk and [illegible], pink, yellow, changeable and [illegible] handkerchiefs, ſilk and cotton [illegible], bordered, white and fancy linen [illegible] handkerchiefs, blue and red cotton [illegible] black gauze veils, green and white Rut[illegible] pink, yellow and black crape, white, [illegible] tiffany, mourning crapes, love [illegible], artificial flowers; wreaths and [illegible] and paraſols, garden and com[illegible], edging, white and black lace, black [illegible], black ſilk netting gloves, black, white [illegible] coloured long and ſhort gloves, [illegible], green, dove, ſtraw and ſalmon co[illegible] [illegible] kid gloves, mens' beaver, tan[illegible] [illegible] and raw ſilk gloves, mens' plain, [illegible] ſilk & cotton hoſe, thread [illegible]; boys and girls cotton [illegible], mens cotton & thread [illegible] ſilk [illegible], [illegible] blue [illegible] ſattin, green ſilk Marſeilles [illegible] white [illegible] ſtriped [illegible] and [illegible], [illegible] and yard wide black [illegible], pink and white [illegible], twilled [illegible] black [illegible], tapey and hair [illegible] ſilk [illegible] and galloons, linen [illegible], ſewing ſilks and twiſt, Scotch [illegible], white and brown ſtitching [illegible] thread of all colours, fine [illegible] binding, ladies kid and morocco [illegible], [illegible] and children's morocco [illegible] hats; black, blue, [illegible] purple and ſtraw coloured, [illegible], moreens, [illegible] and brown camblets, brown bombazetts.

[illegible] and Webſter's ſpelling books, teſ[illegible] [illegible] in Dutch and Engliſh, prima[illegible] [illegible], a variety of hiſtories and [illegible] common writing paper, folio [illegible], quarto and extra retre [illegible], paſteboard and blotting paper, office [illegible] wafers, ſealing wax, blank books [illegible] powder and ſhining ſand, ſlates.

[illegible] pins, white chapel needles, horn combs, tortoiſe ſhell, and mock [illegible] and ſhort combs, leather [illegible], [illegible] boxes, mahogany [illegible] toilet glaſſes with drawers, [illegible] ſoap, plain and ſcented [illegible] and pomatum, [illegible], gilt and [illegible], red and brown [illegible], watch chains and keys, [illegible] wool and cotton cards [illegible] pins, [illegible] for cabinet [illegible], braſs and [illegible], hand vices, [illegible] brushes, hatters, [illegible].

[illegible] knives, black, green [illegible] table [illegible], frying pans, [illegible] mill, croſcut and [illegible], hoſe and [illegible], pewter [illegible] table ſpoons, ladles [illegible] drawer locks, door and [illegible] ſhovels and [illegible] ſcale beams.

[illegible] ſpirits, [illegible] brandy, [illegible] in bottles, [illegible] and bohea [illegible] coffee, choco[illegible] nutmegs, mace, raiſins, rice, mackarel, ſalmon, olives, ancho[illegible]vies, molaſſes, liquorice ball, lemon, mint and ſugar candy, ſugar barley, fair, burnt, red and ſugar almonds, mint drops, carroway ſeed, roſe cake, dry pears, citron, allum, copperas, indigo, brimſtone, logwood.

Bed cords and leading lines, Philadelphia calf ſkins, wax and black grain, and [illegible] grain calf ſkin and cordovan boot and boot legs, Spaniſh and American ſegars, rappee and Scotch ſnuff, plug and pigtail tobacco, Vanilla [illegible] and Tonkay beans.

Alſo, a general aſſortment of Queenſware, Glaſs and China, together with a number of articles too tedious to mention, all which he offers for Sale at the loweſt prices for Caſh Skins, Furs or approved of Country Produce.

He wiſhes to contract with Country Storekeepers or Millers for *One Thouſand Barrels of Superfine Flour*, and *Two Hundred Barrels of Whiſkey*; alſo with Iron Maſters or others for a few *Tons of Barr Iron and Caſtings*, in exchange for Merchandize.

Pittſburgh, July 30th, 1800. 6w.

FOR SALE,

A few Tracts of DONATION LAND of the firſt quality.

Firſt Diſtrict.

No. 22—200 acres, within one tract of the Mahoning, about four miles above the forks of Beaver.

No. 49—200 acres, on Shenango, three tracts above the forks of Beaver.

No. 177—250 acres, on the weſt line of the ſtate, third tract from the Second Diſtrict

No. 1782—200 acres, adjoining the laſt mentioned tract on the eaſt.

Second Diſtrict.

No. 1815—200 acres, on the Mahoning, next tract above the Firſt Diſtrict

No. 182—250 acres, on the Mahoning, includes part of an old Indian town.

No. 1805—200 acres, on the Mahoning, adjoining No. 182 on the weſt.

No. 185—250 acres, within half a mile of Mahoning, near the ſtate line.

No. 188—250 acres, corners near Ne[illegible] creek, ſecond tract from the line dividing the Firſt and Second Diſtricts.

No. 1731—200 acres, joins the Firſt Diſtrict, third lot from the weſt end.

No. 1653—200 acres, on Shenango.

Third Diſtrict.

No. 41—300 acres, on the weſt branch of [illegible]thanock creek.

No. 527—250 acres, on ditto, about a mile lower down.

Sixth Diſtrict.

No. 226—300 acres, on the weſt branch of Sugar creek, about 16 miles from Franklin, on or near the ſtate road to Le Bœuf.

Seventh Diſtrict.

No. 240—300 acres, on a branch of Sugar creek, a few miles eaſt of Meadville.

The above Lands are the property of John Nelſon, Eſq. of New Brunſwick, ſtate of New Jerſey, who has authorized the ſubſcriber to agree for the ſale of the whole of ſaid lands together, or ſeparately, as may ſuit the purchaſer.

EBENEZER DENNY.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 12, 1800. 6t.

Michael Adams,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he intends to recommence BAKING, on Monday next the 25th inſtant; he returns his ſincere thanks for paſt favours, and hopes by ſupplying thoſe who may call on him with Bread and Biſcuit of the beſt quality, to merit their cuſtom.

Merchants and others may be ſupplied with water bread, biſcuit and crackers, on the ſhorteſt notice.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 22, 1800.

Great Bargains for actual Settlers, or others.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS *FOR SALE*,

Surveyed on Virginia Military Warrants, viz.—

2000 acres on Crooked creek, Scioto, below Chillicothe, entered and ſurveyed

666 2/3 acres on Peepee creek, Scioto, below Chillicothe, patented

600 acres on Little Miami, patented

1000 acres on the firſt bluff on the mouth of the Tenaſſee, Kentucky, [illegible], being advantageouſly, and handſomely ſituated for a town

—ALSO—

2000 acres in Weſt Florida, or Miſſiſippi Territory, below the Natchez, patented by the King of Great Britain

2000 acres on Buchanan creek Virginia, patented

400 acres, on the forks of Fiſh creek, [illegible] county, Virginia, called Stabb's Camp patented

600 acres in the vicinity of Vincennes, Wabaſh, with five town Lots, two of which have cabbins, and are under leaſe

The titles of theſe Lands, are indiſputable—Purchaſers by paying one third of the money in hand, may have two or three years to pay the remainder, by executing a common note of hand, and allowing intereſt from the date—To make it convenient for ſettlers, it will be ſold in two, three, four, or five hundred acre tracts, and in diſcharge of the note given for two thirds of the purchaſe money, one half will be taken in ſaleable produce, ſtock, &c.

Apply to STEEL SEMPLE, Eſquire, Attorney at Law, Pittſburgh, or the ſubſcriber, at his plantation.

ALEXANDER FOWLER.

Fowler's Glen, July 29, 1800. tf

A variety of BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Erie Reſerved Tracts

FOR SALE.

ON Wedneſday the 22d day of October next, Books will be open in the Office of the ſubſcriber in Erie, for the Sale of the Reſerved Tracts laid out by virtue of an Act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of April 1799—One fifth part of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale—one fifth part within twelve months from the day of ſale—one fifth part in two years from ſaid day—and the remaining two fifths at or before the expiration of three years after ſuch ſale.—No contract to be confirmed for fifteen days after the ſaid Books ſhall be opened, and the higheſt price within that time will be accepted.—All payments made will be forfeited unleſs the purchaſer within three years from the day of ſale makes an actual ſettlement on the tract purchaſed, by clearing, fencing and cultivating at leaſt two acres for every fifty contained in the ſurvey, and erect thereon a meſſuage for the habitation of man, and reſide thereon for the ſpace of five years next following the firſt ſettlement of the ſame. No patent to iſſue until ſatisfactory proof ſhall be made of ſuch actual ſettlement, reſidence and improvement.

THOMAS REESE,
Commiſſioner.

Erie, Auguſt 28, 1800.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the firm of JAMES DUNLOP & Co. are earneſtly requeſted to make payment before the firſt day of October next, as they have determined to diſcontinue buſineſs in Pittſburgh at that time. Thoſe who are delinquent may reſt aſſured the moſt ſummary method will be indiſcriminately adopted to enforce payment. Thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid firm are deſired to preſent them that payment may be made.

Pittſburgh, September 3, 1800.

The ſubſcriber takes this method

of informing the public that he has diſcontinued keeping Tavern—he therefore calls on all thoſe indebted to him to make payment on or before the firſt day of November next.—He hopes attention will be paid to this notice, as he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting all unſettled accounts, at that time into the hands of the proper officers for recovery.

WILLIAM FULTON.

September 1, 1800.

Whereas the ſubſcriber bargained

with a certain John Green, of Butler county, lately Allegheny, for a Tract of Land, and obligated himſelf to make a title thereto, provided the contract entered into was fulfilled on the part of ſaid Green, but as ſaid Green has not complied with the contract, and has returned ſaid [illegible] to me, and as I am informed that the place [illegible] Allegheny county was taken and filed in [illegible] and intends to ſell it as the property of ſaid Green, I therefore inform the public that ſaid Green never had a title to ſaid land and caution all perſons from purchaſing it as his property.

EBENEZER HANNAH.

V[illegible] county, Auguſt [illegible], 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the Night of the 8th Inſt. from the ſubſcribers living in Pittſburgh, two apprentice boys to the Shoemaking trade, one named JOSEPH GARVEY, born in Ireland, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, pale complexion, brown hair, [illegible] under jaw teeth ſtands [illegible] of the upper ones, had on and took with him a round hat, yellow checked gingham coatee, white [illegible] pantaloons, nankeen ditto, [illegible], ſeveral ſhirts, a black [illegible] and ſhoes [illegible]. The other named ANDREW SHUTE, born near Lancaſter, of German parents, 5 feet 10 inches high, [illegible] dark complexion, [illegible] a number of moles in his face, had on and took with him a round hat, a ſtriped gingham coatee, a brown cloth ditto, a white [illegible], a brown ditto, doeſkin pantaloons, ſtriped [illegible] ditto, one pair of pumps, and an old faſhioned ſilver watch. It is ſuppoſed they will travel together to Lancaſter. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentices and delivers them to the ſubſcribers, or ſecures them in any jail ſo that they may get them again, ſhall have the above reward or Ten Dollars for either, and reaſonable charges.

J. J. & A. WILLS.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 11, 1800.

N. B. We underſtand they were ſeen going down the Ohio.

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erms of ſubſcription, &c. for this Gazette.

Two Dollars a year; One ollar to be paid at the time f ſubſcribing, the remainder t the end of ſix months, if demanded.

Advertiſements, not exceeding a ſquare, inſerted three weeks for One Dollar, and 25 Cents for every continuance after; thoſe exceeding a ſquare in proportion.

United States Military Land,

FOR SALE.

I AM authoriſed to diſpoſe of 20,000 acres of United States Military Land, of the firſt quality. Perſons wiſhing to purchaſe will pleaſe apply at Mr. John Purviance's in Waſhington, or at Mr. James Marſhall's, Charleſton, Brooke county, Virginia.

WILLIAM M'CLUNEY.

Charleſtown, Brooke county,
Virginia, March 7, 1800.

For Sale.

FOUR *Hundred Acres of firſt rate Land on the Ohio River, with conſiderable improvement, the greater part River Bottom.—One Hundred and Fifty acres on the Monongahela, well improved—Eight Hundred acres, on Eagle creek, in the Weſtern Territory, ſix miles from the Three Iſlands. The above Land, or any part of it will be ſold at a very reduced price. For terms apply to*

ADAMSON TANNEHILL, or
JEREMIAH BARKER, Eſquires,
n Pittſburgh.

May 12, 1800.

WILLIAM M'CLUNEY,

RESIDING at *Charleſtown*, mouth of Buffaloe, Brooke county, Virginia, in the vicinity of the Seven Ranges and Military Land of the United States, North Weſtern Territory, will act as agent for perſons at a diſtance who own lands there, to pay taxes, or ſell the land on commiſſion, &c. He will be occaſionally on the lands, and at all times will have a ſurveyor and woodſman ready to go to any tract where they may be required, ſo that owners or purchaſers may not be unneceſſarily delayed.

May 12, 1800.

To Let, for one or more years,

A TRACT of Land ſituated on the Allegheny river, about 14 miles above Pittſburgh, the third above the mouth of Deer creek, marked in the plan of Cunningham's Diſtrict of Depreciation Lands, No. 44, forty ſix acres of which, an excellent bottom, are already cleared and under good fences; a large [illegible] barn is now building on it, which will be completed this fall—through the back part of the tract Deer creek paſſes, on which a Saw Mill is building and will ſhortly be finiſhed. The Mill will be to Let either ſeparately or together with the whole or a proportion of the cleared land as may be moſt convenient. Perſons inclining to rent the cleared land will pleaſe to apply to ALEXANDER LOGAN, Eſq. near the premiſes, and thoſe inclined to rent the Mill to Captain NATHANIEL IRISH, in Pittſburgh.

SAMUEL M'CULLOH.

Pittſburgh, 4th Auguſt, 1800. 10t.

Glaſs Manufactory.

THE proprietors of the PITTSBURGH GLASS WORKS, having procured a ſufficient number of the moſt approved European Glaſs Manufacturers, and having on hand a large ſtock of the beſt materials, on which their workmen are now employed, have the pleaſure of aſſuring the public, that window-glaſs of a ſuperior quality and of any ſize, from 7 by 9 to 18 by 24 inches, carefully packed in boxes containing 100 feet each, may be had at the ſhorteſt notice. Glaſs of larger ſizes, for other purpoſes may alſo be had, ſuch as for pictures, coach glaſſes, clock faces, &c. Bottles of all kinds and of any quantity may alſo be had, together with pocket flaſks, pickling jars, apothecary's ſhop furniture, or other hollow ware, the whole at leaſt 25 per cent. lower than articles of the ſame quality brought from any ſea port in the United States. A liberal allowance will be made on ſale of large quantities. Orders from merchants and others will be punctually attended to on application to

JAMES O'HARA,
or
ISAAC CRAIG,
or at the ſtore of PRATHER & SMILEY,
Market ſtreet, Pittſburgh. t.b.c.

January 20—1800.

Juſt arrived, and for SALE, at James O'Hara's, a quantity of excellent *FINE SALT.*

Pittſburgh, Sept. 19.

Caution to Orchard Robbers.

JOHN MOSSMAN *having had his Orchard and Corn Field robbed ſo often, and ſo little attention has been paid to his injunctions, that he has been under the diſagreeable neceſſity of getting large* IRON TRAPS *made for the purpoſe of catching thoſe who are determined to perſevere in this filthy and immoral practice. Thoſe that are caught in theſe Traps may depend on being proſecuted according to law.*

He ſincerely wiſhes that all parents, maſters &c. may caution their children and others under their care againſt ſuch evil conduct, as their lives may be endangered if caught in thoſe Traps.

Auguſt 27, 1800.

M'Kee's Port Races.

WILL be ſported for on the Turf at M'Kee's Port, on the firſt Wedneſday in October next, a Purſe of *Forty Dollars*, two mile heats, free for any horſe, mare or gelding.—On Thurſday, a Purſe of *Twenty Dollars*, one and an half mile heats, free as above—and on Friday, a *Sweepſtake*, one mile heats, free as aforeſaid—The winning horſe of each day only excepted. No reſpect to be paid to the weight of riders.

Auguſt 27, 1800.